BRADLAUGH IN NEW YORK.

BELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL CIR-CLES TO BE AGITATED.

The Impenchment of the British Throne-Denial of Queen Victoria's Right to Rule

land A Fight for Some Modern Ideas. Charles Bradlaugh, the Reformer who has for some years past kept England in a state ent by the agitation of political and refigious questions in a manner novel to the conminds of the people, arrived at this port yesterday morning by the Scotla, and withcomiciled himself in the Fifth Avenue. re THE SUN reporter found him late in the afternoon. Responding "Come in" in a cheery roice to the reporter's knock at the door of 406 he sky theor of the hestelrie, and meeting his cordial smile as he opened the Mr. Bradlaugh created a fa-at the start, and no more the reporter feel at home trof reform. tes spent in desultory con-ness which lay at the bottom

nat you are already hard at h. Do you begin your lec-Oh, I'm not at work on my

adlaugh—Oh, I'm not at work on my
This letter on my table is only the
a short struggle I have had with a few
ad notes. My first lecture is to be den the 32 of Oct beer. "Two others will
intervals of a creek, and after the dea third there will perhips be others,
er—What will be yourse, speak of the
sof Republicanism in Europe in one or
press but another will be devoted to
camend to of the Brunswick family,
tr-You have given them some hard
of knowing here what the effect has
llow do the people look upon your adlaugh-There is in Great Britain a e party who favor my views, and it is

your impeachment of the reign-Reporter—In your impeachment of the reigning family, what charges will you make?

Mr. Bradlaugh (laughing)—They are too numerous to mention. In addition to the charges
is sail bring against them, i intend to offer an
epinion in regard to the right of the Brunawicks
to occupy the throne of Great Britain. The
view I take is an odd one, and when first announced in England it took everybody by surprise; but I am happy to say that those who are
with me in my belief form a very large and influential class of her Magesty's subjects.
Reporter—What is your opinion?

Now for the charges.

THE ROBBERY OF THE POOR. diaugh-I need not mention them cate-but suppose I speak first of the bur-xation which we have been forced to

the base increased out of all proporing the reign of the fluins where the form
in the reign of the fluins where the form
in the reign of the fluins where the form
in the reign of the distribution of the man of the property the land of the part while ers receive enormously increased chief rulers have allowed seven million acres on land to be taken from the poor and the estates of the rich under what is the System of Private Enclosure act, ed the repeal of this infamous act in the land has not been recialmed. They have an enormous proportion of the lands goden into the hands of a favored few, loo families own more than one-half of ally one-half of Wales, and four-fifths and. This immense proportion of Scotters is held by only twelve families, charge that the Brunswicks are not out the family and the state of the monarch's civil and the state of the monarch's civil and the state of the monarch's civil and the state of the state, and all State all officers of the State, and all State except those of the army and navy, dout of the civil list. Now the expense

THE REIGNING FAMILY'S VICES. r-You will, of course, refer to the ec-softhe Prince of Wales? dlaugh-Oh, yes. But I shall say noth-vale conduct, except where it affects neutr. The personal vices of this fam-bers productive of more harm than

ept those of the army and navy, of the civil list. Now the expense

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Bradlaugh.—My education was finished bewis 11. Three years later, while clerk to form in Britannia Fields, the excitement Chartist movement was at its height in al. Meetings were held all day Sundays, ery week night in the open fields. They occupied in discussions of theological, and political subjects, everybody being die take part. The authorities, alarmed a magnitude of the movement, which was inglike a wave over Europe, were preparorosecute and punish the leaders. I was time a member of the Church of England Sinday school teacher, but a boy's curlifequently took me to the Sunday night has in Bonner's Fleids. One day the pol London was announced to hold a conion in Bethinal Green, and the clergyman district, desiring to attract the notice of race, urged me to prepare for confirmasion as to astonish the bishop with the mess and accuracy of my answers. While his I was convinced that there was a radical since between them, so I wrote to the miniasking for aid and explanation. Instead onlying he went to my parents and deed my letter as athelstical, and suspended r three months from my office as teacher, roed me from Sunday duties, and I became har visitor to Bonner's Fields, at first only en, but soon as a participant in the public silons. I began by speaking on the orthochristian side, but after a while I found my views were getting much tinged with hought. In the winter of 1840 I became

h fact the minister of my parish looked as "confirmation strong as Holy Writ" I was surely an infidel, and he caused discharge from the coal office. I then the doubt as a lecturer on temperance and embrgical questions, and was warming the at as a lecturer on temperance and cal questions, and was warmly greet-reds of people.

-You were not an atheist at that

daugh—No. I was adelst; but my sere rapidly tending toward atheism. Campbell assailed me in a leading the British Bunner, but I survived the distuded Hebrew and the modern at night, while in the day time! tried fortune as a coal merchant. I bepoor, and as a last resort enlisted in the bragoon Guards. In 1853, after have with the regiment in Ireland, making temperance speeches in and out of my aunt died, leaving me a little th which I purchased my discharge. Chemital the series of the ser

was no riot, no disturbance. The mean free-holder gazed ruefully upon the bare surface of his building lot, while the workmen congratulated themselves upon the safe return of their lately endangered property.

Reporter—What was the occasion of your first conflict with the authorities?

Mr. Bradisugh—it was in 1855 in reference to the right of the people to hold meetings in Hyde Park. I gave evidence before the Royal Commission ordered by the House of Commons, and was very proud that day when at the conclusion of my testimony against the authorities the President of the Commission, the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, publicly thanked me, and the people who thronged the Court of Exchequer cheered me for the manner in which I denied the right of Sir Richard Mayne, then Chief Commissioner of Police, to forbid the meetings in the Park.

Ikenorter—What connection had you with the Orsini tragedy?

Mr. Bradlaugh—I was only associated with others in the defence of Simon Bernard, who had been arrested at the instigation of the French Government for alleged complicity in the assassination. The trial resulted in making me a bitter enemy of Louis Napoleon. Now that he is dead my hatred has ceased, but I den't revere his memory. The blood of my friends lies on his soul.

Reporter—You were intimate with Mazzini, I believe?

Reporter-You were intimate with Mazzini, I

Mejorter - Tou were common to the Bradlaugh -- I met nim first in 1859, and corresponded with him until 1869, when we found ourselves holding opposite opinions on the Franco-Prussian question, he being for Prussia, I for France, and I never saw nim again.

Reporter -- Were you not, waile you were lecturing, frequently interfered with by the authorities? forties?
Mr. Bradlaugh - Sometimes. Generally in the rowines. Seidom in London. In March. 1896, was to lecture on "Louis Napoleon," but the overnment on a but from Count Walewski inerfered, the bull was garrisoned by police, and I was to lecture on "Louis Napoleon," but the Government on a little from Count Walewski interfered, the hall was garrisoned by police, and the lecture prevented.

Reporter—Some of your lecturing experience must have been very amusing.

Mr. Bradiana—You are right. [Laughing.] Once I debated with a Rev. Dr. Mensor, who called himself a Rabol. He was about renouncing the faith of his fathers in order to gain admission to the Church of England, and had been put forward to show what an illiterate youngster I was. We both scrawled. He drew characters on a blackboard for four nights in succession, to the delicht and mystification of the audience, who gave me credit for great erudition because I chalked rather more rapidly and neatly than my antagonist. In 1800 I lectured under some difficulty at Wizan, the resident clergy having actually incited the populace to physical violence. A part of the building in which I attempted to lecture was

dent clergy having actually incited the populace to physical violence. A part of the building in which I attempted to lecture was

DESTROYED BY THE MOB,
and I should have had a very serious time in lecturing or in getting away with my life, but for the stout aid of a brave woman and her husband who backed me up until the crowd quieted. I visited Wigan many times afterward and so improved the manners of the people that I am now a welcome speaker there. I could not improve the manners of the clergy, as the papers recently proved, but that was their misfortune, not my fault. Early in the next year I went to Guernsey in consequence of an attempt made by the law courts of the island to punish, for blasphemy, a gentleman who had distributed some of my pamphlets and had been condemned to imprisonment in default of bail. They did not dare to prosecute me, although challenged in writing, but the authorities allowed qrink and had been conced to given to soldlers in the garrison on condition that they would prevent the lecture. They broke into the hall, and with cries of "Kill the infidet!" sought to slence me; but I quelled the cowardly mob and delivered my lecture. Just after this the Young Men's Christian Association had me arrested at Plymouth when I had hardly commenced my lecture, having only uttered the words: "Friends: I am about to speak to you about the Bible." They

LOCKED ME UP ALL NIGHT,

ball baving been refused; but in the morning their legal adviser discovered that a blunder had been committed, and a charge of exciting a breach of the peace and assaulting the constable in the discharge of his duty was manufactured. The invented charge, though well words. "Frieds in the testimony of my witnesses was to be thrown out because those who did not believe in heil were then incompetent as witnesses under the English law, several Nonconformists, disgusted with the bigory and pious perfury of my prosecutors, came forward and testified in my behalf. The result was a triumph, and a certificate which I wrung from the b

that resulted from the foolish and wicked of George III. toward the American collititi the accession of this family to the we had only a nearmal dept; now it is so at we can never hope to liquidate it. The Mayor and his twenty-eight picked police had only a nearmal dept; now it is so at we can never hope to liquidate it. The Mayor and his twenty-eight picked police had been but have you more? It will be the that you enough? It will be the that the members of the Young Men's Christian Association did not limit themselves to prayers and blessings on that famous Sunday. I opened said against the Superintencent of Police, as I have been before the since I was fourier your symmetrer. You have led a busy life for one so Mr. Bradlaugh? Yeal have been before the since I was fourier years old. If the was fourier years of the Government was the feeling of the great mass of the English people in favor of the Government while the aristocracy of the Government while the aristocracy of the great mass of the English people in favor of the Government while the aristocracy of the great mass of the English people in favor of the Government while the aristocracy of the great mass of the English people in favor of the Government while the aristocracy of the great mass of the English people in favor of the Government while the aristocracy of the great mass of the English was fourier years of the Government while t

I printed on the next number "Issued in Defiance of Her Majesty's Government," and was immediately served with an Attorney-General's information, containing numerous counts and seeking to recover enormous penalties. I argued my own case before the Judges in Chambers, and in taking objection to nearly every step made by the Government, was nearly always successful. Backed by Milner Gibson, John Stuart Mill, and E. H. J. Cranford, I always brought the matter before Parliament, When the information was called on for trial in a crowded court the Government backed out and declined to make a jury; so the prosecution fell to the ground. Strange to say it was renewed by the Gladstone Government, who had the coolness to offer me that they would not enforce any penalties if I would stop my paper and admit that I was in the wrong. This I declined doing, and the prosecution now came before Baron Bramwell and a special jury. Against me were the Attorney-General, Sir R. Collier, the Solicitor-General, Sir J. D. Coloridge, and Mr. Crompton Hutton. At nist prints I let them obtain ton Hutton. At nice price I let them obtain

A VERDICT

which, however, I reversed on purely technical grounds after a long argument before Lord Chief Baron Kelly and a full court in banco. Having ground failed to enforce the law against me the Government repealed the statute, and I can boast that I broke the last shackle of the chooxious English press laws.

Reporter—A glorious victory, truly.

Mr. Bradlaugh—Yes, but I won another fully as important. The most severe, and to me the most costly struggle was that on

THE OATH QUESTION.

You know formerly it was a fatal objection against the competency of a witness that he did not believe in a Deity and in a future state of rewards and punishments. All attempts to change the law had failed. In a case in which I was plaintiff in the Court of Common Pleas my evidence was objected to. I determined to have the law changed, and argued the case before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a full bench in the Court of Common Pleas, and with the aid of two eminent jurists I succeeded in having the alteration made in Parilament, not, however, until I had carried the case into the Court of Errors. Utimately the evidence amendment act of 1859, and the further amendment act of 1869, and the furthe

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1873.

THE RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER IN SHREVEPORT, LA.

PESTILENCE IN THE SOUTH.

Nearly 300 Victims to the Scourge-Prom 500 to S00 Sick-The Stores Closed and the Dwellings Turned into Hospitals.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 .- A special des patch to the Picayane, dated at Shreveport,

patch to the Picapune, dated at Shreveport, Sept. 16, says:

The number of new cases of yellow fever to-day is less than for several preceding days, and the number of interments fell from 38 yesterday, to 28 to-day. It is not thought, however, that there is any abatement, but that the material for fever to work on its considerably dimnished. The following is the inst of interments to-day; Ann Burns, Father Quemerais, Handy Williams (colored), W. E. Smith, Thos. Bylen, P. Lacrossett, H. S. Tegner, L. B. Levisse, Sarah Reed (colored), May Nipole, C. F. Calhoun, Fanny Myers, Geo. Simon, Robert Brewer McGobs (colored), Miss P. Yerke son, Williams (colored), M. M. Glanton, Henry Hordman, M. King, and Herman Ho diey.

The Shreywoort, Tymes this morning says:

The Shreveport Times this morning says : The enjeumic exhibits but little change, and that decrease in the number of new cases is greatly ow to want or material. The number of deaths is feat to contemplate; the mortality is beyond, preced and it tooks as though tut comparatively few will well. Thus far very few have got about, while so linger along between life and death. In some few states whole families have been swept out of evene in the short space of one week. The suich change in the weather last Sunday high two exercities their beds, which seconds for the large number of

on the hight of Nov. 4 that he might not be congrigled. Hurd has already testined that he most skillful kind does not appear to do any good in a great many cases, whereas, in many others, to temporary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at many cases, whereas, in many others, to temporary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at claim to the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at claim to the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary relief aforded its quickly followed by death thresholds are at the porary of the following in the property of the following letter to the Committee for Ald to Shreveport; and seems to have been closely watched by the conspirations. He was at a frolk, troughly the same to which the James lives of New York was invited. At this folic the young people the contribution of head, and to said with your generous fifty by telegrash, the ursent request that the flow ards of that city and of Vicksburg. Satehez and New Urlean shall send and supervise the request that the flow ards of that city and of Vicksburg. Satehez and New Urlean shall send and supervise the request that the flow ards of the sace. Also, that which the supports a simulation of the sace and New Urlean shall send and supervise the request that the flow ards of the sace. Also, that the flow ards of the sace are at the same and the first line of plains and initial that are an at the same and the first line

The cotton brokers will tell graph their con-tributions by money order through the Howard Association, of New Orleans. At a meeting in Philauelphia vesterday, in ald of the Shreveport sufferers \$1.90 was subscribed. of the Shreveport sufferers \$1,000 was subscribed. A committee was selected to make further collections.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- A despatch of this date from the senior commanding officer at Key West, to the Navy Department, reports that all the cases of yellow fever on the Pawnee, some half dozen, are doing well and recovering. Only one other death than that of Lleut.-Commander Mitchell has taken place—that of the Paynester's waiter, of the Pawnee, who died on shore. There were no cases of fever in Key West, and the officers and crew of the Saugus were in excellent health.

No Abatement of the Disease. The General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Louisville, tele-How, William Orton, Precision, 18. Correcting, Ky., Sept. 17.
The Howard Association reports twenty four deaths at Shreveport for the twenty four hours ending at a P. M. yesterday. There appears to be no shatehent of the disease except from want of subjects. We have two operators there now. Another leaves here to night, One, at Pensacola, who has recently had the fever, will go if necessary.

The Origin of the Pestilence.

Cure for Veilow Fever.

To the Editor of The sun.

Sir: Advancing acience resolves all fevers into essentially one pathological condition, demonstrating both as theory and as fact that black spotted, patrid, scariet, or even yellow fever, is the same generic and general physical state as nervous or billous fever, requiring for cure only proportionately more prompt and vigorous treatment. In either of these cases, or in the added ones of small-pox and malignant crysipelas, a fever is only a great heat, which being immediately and finally reduced, the patient at once recovers, not more by the efforts of Nature than by the very means employed in the heat-reduction. The cure thus becomes a matter of reasoning, of commens eens, and adaptation of methods to an end. Insure cool. The sure that becomes a matter of the patient out of doors, in the grateful shade. See that this air gets sufficiently to the body; if necessary, strip off every garment, so that the last obstruction may be removed; and if this is not required, change the sheet or personal garment three or four times a day for one fresh aired in the sun. Drinking cold water often and largely enough will soon reduce the temperature even to chill; then wait till it rises again, when more should be drank; or if cold water is not acceptable, drinks it with the chill taken off, or at last drink warm or hot water, but in the same way often and largely. Even the hot water will burst open the pores and comeel perspiration, besides washing the water drank, and till it is passed of nearly as often as the water drank. The same water drank and this it is passed of nearly as often as the water drank, and this it is passed of nearly as often as the water drank, and this it is passed of nearly as often as the water drank, and this it is passed of nearly as often as the water drank, and this it is passed of nearly as often as the water drank, until the precisely what is needed, relieving the system in still be precisely what is needed, relieving the system in still be precise

A Volunteer Nurse.

To the Editor of The Sum.

Sire: Seeing in this mounting's Sun an appeal for yellow fever nurses in the South, Loder myself as such and am welling to go on twenty-four hours notice, providing my three fatherless children are provided for miring my absence. I have lived South, have had the yellow fever, and consider myself a competent nurse in such case. I want no pay, providing my children are comfortably taken care of during my absence.

Mas. Ellen Roberts, 312 East Thirty-eighth street.

Still Another Spurious Bond.

Edward Upton and Thomas Connolly were committed yesterday to answer for passing a spurious \$1,000 bond of the Massawippi Valley Railroad Company of Montreal. President Raymond of the Massawippi Valley Railroad says that E. C. Tyrrell of this city lithographed \$400,00 worth of its bonds in 1809, and that they were returned to him by the Bank of Montreal on account of a mistake in the date. They are supposed to have afterward fallen into the hands of persons who forged the signature of Sir A. T. Gait, the first President of the Company, and Tyler Staples, Treasurer, and then been put in circulation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The National Steam Navigation Convention met to-day in the Continental Hotel. The delegates represented six hundred millions of steamboat interest. The report of the Executive Committee, which demanded greater protection at the hands of the Government to steamboat interest, was adopted. Speeches were delivered denunctatory of the conduct of senator Conkling in defeating the protection bill presented to Congress by the board, and urging additional legislation for the future. To morrow the delegates will visit the various ship yards of this city, and resume their labors on Friday. THE MURDER OF KELSEY. GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Arthur Prime to be Indicted-The Important Testimony to be Developed at the Next Ses sion of the Inquest-The Terrible Screams that Peter Fagan Heard.

Arthur Prime was indicted by the Grand ry in Riverhead on Monday by a vote of 22 to After the indictment Mr. John Smith of

nithtown, his legal adviser, is said to have inerviewed members of the Grand Jury, and represted them to review their verdict. His in-tercessions were vain. At midnight on Tuesday Prime was taken before Judge John R. Reid of the County Court of Sessions, and entered a plea of not guilty. Then ex-Judge John Smith noved that he be admitted to bail, and Claudius B. Prime, his father, and Henry R. Prime, an uncle, were accepted as sureties, the ball being fixed at \$5,000. Each of these gentlemen swore fixed at \$5.000. Each of these gentlemen swore that he was worth \$10.000 above all debts. C. B. Prime pays taxes on \$2.400 worth of property, and Henry on \$2.500. The assessments in Huntington are about fifty per cent. of the market valuation. Prime's ball was the heaviest ever entered in the Court of Sessions.

Among the witnesses who will be examined at the inquest to-morrow is Titus Conklin, to whom Arthur T. Hurd said soon after the tragedy that he were a handkerchief over his face on the night of Nov. 4 that he might not be recognized. Hurd has already testined that he was not masked, nor in any other way disguised. Peter Farm, who lives on Point Lot, opposite Lloud's beach, will testify that he heard screams and grouns as of a person in extreme agony on

This it the special town meeting on Tuesday, the town officers, consisting of the Supervisor, Justices, Town Clerk, and Tax Assessor, held a meeting to consider the advisability or legality of levying a special tax to defray the necessary expenses of the Kelsey prosecution. They found Title II. article I and section 7 of the Revised Statutes to read as follows;

Special town meetings shall be held to supply vacancies in the several cases he reinarter provided. They shall also be held whenever twelve or more the several cases he reinarter provided.

HORSES \$25 APIECE.

How Some Money is Made in the Twenty-Pourth Street Horse Mare.
Within the last few months many valu-

able horses have been stolen from wealthy resi-dents of New Rochelle, and no hoof tracks or signs of the thieves' course could be found, until Detective Leany of the Twenty-second street police was employed by Mr. Morgan last week to discover the thief who had stolen a a valuable brown horse from his stable. Al-though a recent rain had softened the ground.

detective asked the servant whose they were. He was told they belonged to Alvin Luikert. The heel of one of them was much worm at the side.

That night Leahy watched Luikert's house, and about 12 o'clock saw a man go toward the cluster of trees. Satisfied that he was the thief, the detective took the road to New York, and six miles from New Rochelle was overtaken by Alvin Luikert, who was riding a fine horse and leading another. Assuming the bearing of a farmer's son, the detective gained the confidence of Luikert, and was offered a free ride to New York. The young man said he was taking those horses to the city to sell, and asked Leahy to procure him a purchaser. Promising to do so, an address was given to the detective in East Twenty-tourth street, where he was told there were some good animals for sale.

On Tuesday the detective, with Mr. Morgan and others, called there, and found in a tumble-down stable several fine horses being offered for sale at from \$25 to \$50 each. Young Luikert confessed his guilt, and was taken into custody. Last evening Detective Leahy, of the Twenty-second street police, while arresting John Flood, horse dealer of Twenty-fourth street, was assaulted by Wim. Kinsman, Michael Roach, and Thomas Kerrigan, who tried to rescue the prisoner. Leahy was badly cut and stabbed by Roach. He still held his prisoners, though bleeding copiously, and they were taken to the station.

On Deerfoot Park yesterday afternoon in the first race Kate had the call in betting previous to starting. Dollie won the first heat. The betting changed, and she in turn became the favorite, selling in the pools for \$100, the field \$40. Dollie won the race at her case. Second race Neille Conder, the favorite, won in three straight heats.

1) Enroof Fark.—Trotting match \$200; mile heats, best three in Bre.

SAME DAY .- Sweepstakes \$400; mile heats, best three in five. Time-8:16, 3399, 3:10, 3:17.

To-morrow is appointed for the second series of trots over the Fleetwood course. The 2:35 class contend for \$1,000 purse, for which there are thirteen entries. The second race promises more speed as the 2:24 stempers are called upon to show their mettie. Crown Prince, Triumph, Susie, Tom Jefferson, and Lady Blanche have promised to put in an appearance.

The Weather To-Day.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Signal Office predicts for New England and the Middle States diminished pressure, with southeasterly to southerly winds, increasing to fresh and bring, increasing cloudiness and rain.

THE CITY AGAIN THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

Nearly a Mile of the Southern Part of the City Burned Over-Hundreds of Families Homeless-Loss \$300,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17-4:45 P. M.-A fire started about 3 o'clock in the lumber district near the corner of Seventeenth and Haistead streets, and has been burning ever since with the greatest fury, having spread at this hour over a distance of nearly a mile. The wind is blowing a gale from the southwest and carrying burning brands a long distance in advance of the The entire Fire Department is on the ground

ourning brands a long distance in advance of the fire.

The entire Fire Department is on the ground and doing everything possible to stay the advance of the flames. The fire is burning in a northeast direction, having already passed diagons ly across four blocks to a point about one and a half miles distant, in a straight line from the Court House, or the centre of the business portion of the city. The locality where it originated is built up almost entirely of wooden buildings, mainly dwellings of smaller class. There is a continued excitement among all classes of the people. The locality of the fire and the direction of the wind are nearly the same as those of the great fire of two years since.

The point where the fire started is about half a mile nearly south from the point where the great fire of October, 1871, originated.

The point where the fire started is about half a mile nearly south from the point where the great fire of October, 1871, originated.

The FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

8 P. M.—The fire is now under complete control, and, not withstanding the strong wind blowing from the southwest, no further danger is apprehended. The people, who when the excitement was at its height removed their goods from houses several blocks distant from the fire, are now nowing them back.

The total loss is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$200,000. The total number of buildings destroyed is placed at sixty-four, only one of which, the packing house of Richard M. Oliver & Co., was of brick, the remainder being wooden tenements from one to three stories high and occupied mainly as residences and stores, of shops and dwellings combined.

The fire originated in a large wooden shed used by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Northwestern Rairoads for storage and transfer of hay, at Newberry avenue and the fairoad track, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. One end of this shed was open and the fire of lames, and there being at the time a stiff breeze from the southwest, the first engines had scarcely arrived before the fir

THE PLEEING INHABITANTS
of the doomed dwellings had managed to save.
Intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, and many people living several blocks
from the line of the fire began to pack up and
move their portable property. The dry goods
firms of Field, Leiber & Co. and Farwell & Co.,
as soon as they heard of the extent of the fire,
sent all their trucks and teams to the spot and
placed them at the disposol of those whose
houses were threatened, and they were all soon
employed in removing those who fears impelled
them to seek flight. One of the omnibus lines
also sent their vehicles to the relief of those
who desired to leave the dangeroes neighborhood.
Owing to the magnificent work of the Fire Owing to the magnificent work of the Fire Owing to the magnificent work of the Fire Department, however, the removal of many proved unnecessary. At Mitchell street the flames were stopped in their progress northward, while its spread in a westerly direction was stayed on the west side of Halsteau street. The east line had not at any time crossed Newberry avenue, and the track of the Chicago, Burling-ton and Quincy Railroad formed its southern boundary.

THE ALDERMEN'S FOLLY.

The Attempt to Prevent the Demolition of the Dungeons of Collect Poud. The Aldermen's committee appointed to

hear remonstrances against the erection of a new city prison met yesterday.

Mr. Jenny, the representative of the Council of Political Reform, first addressed the comthe bush a recent rain had selfened the ground, the detective could find no hoof tracks, but saw the impress of squares at regular intervals. He followed these marks to a cluster of trees, where horse tracks were found. In a hollow tree Leady found four square blocks of guita percha, to which were standed strain. On the belock is which were standed strain, on the betton of one of the blocks he cuit a letter, and replaced them in the tree.

On Saturday night a fine horse was stolen from Mr. Kenyen and one from the Fire Department of New Rochelle. Leany went to the hollow tree and found the marked block filled with fresh mud. The same square marks were found in the mud. The same square marks were found in the mud. The same square marks were found in the mud. and near the stable the letter was impressed plainly in the soft carth. From the classification of the standard was alignly worn, and man of New York cuits the special words of a heavy book, whose fived was slightly worn, and one the stable told the detective traced the marks of a heavy book, whose fived was slightly worn, and one words the stable told the detective that young Alvin Linkert reached home carly that morning, and intended to go to New York that evening. He was told they belonged to Alvin Lutkert, The heel of one of them was much worn at the side.

That night Leahy watched Lutkert's house, and about 12 o'clock saw a man go toward the first of the presence of the committee. "The heefstall and the presence of the cycle of the presence of the committee who had examined the condition of the chief with the following the construction of the chief who had examined the prisons less than the presence of the cycle of

The committee adjourned to next Monday at 2 P. M.

At two o'clock this morning the eleventh an-

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—Anna Dickinson, accompanied by Prof. Hayden and party, walked to the summit of Long's Peak on Saturday, 13th inst., making the ascent in three hours and ten minutes.

LOSSES BY FIRE. S

Kingsbury & Co.'s carriage factory in Corning.
N.Y. was burned yesterday. Less \$18,000; insurance \$5,000. The book publishing house of Vertu & Yorston, at 12 Dey st., was partially burned last night, the fire originating on the founth floor. Loss, \$25,000.

BROOKLYN.

The United States steamer Swanta was launced from the Navy Yard yesterday.

Hugh McGovern, who had been affected on

Hugh McGovern, who had been arrested on charge of setting fire to his premises, was yesterday honorably discharged. honorably discharged.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday in the river at sackett street, Broesiyn. She wore a black alpaca drees, white aprob, laced gaiters, and white stockings.

The Kings county "Liberal Republican General Committee adopted resolutions asking the cooperation of those who oppose the present national, State, and municipal administration of public affairs, and who favor honest government, in sending delegates to the Elmirs Convention. The town and ward primaries are to be held on the list of October.

are to be held on the lat of October.

It was whispered in Wall street yesterday that Mr. Warren, the accountant, was examining the books of the Germania Bank of Brooklyn. This was select upon and coupled with the fact that Mr. Schroeder was the result of the Brooklyn city frauda was districted to be discovered. A reporter visited the Germania Bank and found Mr. Warren with his assistants in the rear office. Mr. Warren was surprised and psined to learn of the rumor, and pronounced it false. Mr. Schroeder, he said, had allowed him the use of the office he was using, and his work had no conner on with the bank of raterance to it.

POSTMASTER FILLEY.

The Official Who Assessed His Clerks to Pay for Entertaining the President - The Promised Investigation.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Filley has not yet been investigated, and it is becoming an open ques-tion whether he ever will be. If anything is to be inferred from his serene, self-satisfied air he fears neither official inquiry nor removal. Special despatches to the St. Louis newspapers represent Postmaster-General Creawell as fairly foaming at the mouth with virtuous indignation, and his promises to send a commissioner to investigate are many and seemingly earnest. Still the agent does not come, although anxious-ly watched for by all the outs of the Republican

If the agent does not come, although anxiously watched for by all the outs of the Republican
party.

The question is often asked whether Mr.
Creswell is not following Hamlet's advice, assuming a virtue which he has not, and also
whether Mr. Filley has not been assured privately by Mr. Grant that all this flurry means
nothing, and that his head is safe after all.
These questions are seriously debated by some
well-meaning men who believe that a few shreds
of virtue still cling to the Republican name.
Mr. Filley can defend the assessment of his
clerks only by pretending political necessity.
His excuse is so absurd that it is ridiculed by
every sensible man in St. Louis. Whichever
way Filley's case is decided, a rupture in the
Republican party in Missouri is among the possibilities.

Africa. He reports that he met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted from him on the 1st of July, at which time the doctor was in perfect health.

Cholera in Paris. Paris, Sept. 17.—The number of deaths

by cholera in this city from the 9th to the 14th inst. is officially reported to be 121, instead of 19, as incorrectly stated in yesterday's despatch.

Among the securities held by the Hoboken Bank are too liges on Hoboken property and the northern to of Hudson county, amounting to \$900,000. If the bank is forced to go into liquidation, and the affairs are placed in the hands of a receiver, the foreclosure of all the mortgages will involve many persons in financial difficulty. The committee of the Directors have printed a circular to the borrowers of the bank, in which they say that the deficiency is definitely ascertained to be \$61,757.14.

A Deserted Husband Shooting his Wife.

PORTLAND, Me., Sopt. 17.—James Harkins, whose wife left him about a year ago, visited her on South street about noon to-day, and after teiling her to take her choice between being shot and returning to live with him, fired at her, inflicting a severe wound in the breast which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested after a long chase.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-five thousand persons visited the State fair at Waverly yesterday. The state Board of Agriculture inspected the exhibition. Yesterday the Hon. Judge Bedle of the Supreme Court issued an injunction against further proceedings by the Hudson county Bonle ward Commissioners. It is aleged that a news association is in the interest of the commission, under the control of Mr. Brown, the Secretary.

CURIOSIFIES OF CRIME.

Caspar Scheule, indicted for killing his wife Caroline on the 26th of July, was sentenced by Judge Brady yesterday to State Prison for thirteen years.

Marcella McKenna, indicted for killing her infant child at 236 Elizabeth street, on July 1, was entenced by Judge Brady yesterday to three years and six months in State Prison.

Edward Kirtland, indicted for killing John Duffy in June last, was sentenced in the Oyer and Terminer yesterday to two years in State Prison, on his plea of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

cidental Hotel.

The California Republican State Convention nominated Samuel H. Dwinelle for Judge of the Supreme Court for the long term.

H. B. Sherman's barn in Burnett, Wis., was struck by lightning yesterday morning and consumed. The loss is about \$50,000, on which there was an insurance of \$16,000.

The Republicans of the First District of Dutchess county have elected as delegates to the State Convention John H. Ketcham, Wilard H. Mase, A. A. Brush, and Collins Sheldon.

The Hop. George A. Brandreth, the Hop. Jac.

CANADIAN KNOW NOTHINGS

THE MONEY THAT INFLUENCED THE

DOMINION ELECTIONS. Sir John Macdonald's Testimony-The Con ernment's Defence-A General Denial of the Assertions of Mr. McMuilen.

OTTAWA, Sept. 17 .- The Royal Commission met at noon to-day. Sir John Macdonald was sworn, and began his evidence at the beginning of the Pacific Railway negotiations when Waddington and others spoke upon the subject to him. Sir John then gave an account of the first interview which McMullen and Smith had with him and Sir Francis Hincks. At that time Sir John told them pleasantly it was flattering to Canada to find Americans seeking to invest capital in this country. Sir John's idea was to organize a powerful Canadian company, who

constitutions in other asked whether Mr. Summer a virtue which he has not an also whether Mr. Filley has not been assured principal to the principal summer and that his head is safe after all, the principal summer and that his head is safe after all, the principal summer and that his head is safe after all, the principal summer and the principa

The Five-Cent Counterfeiters. John Radford, a canal boat man, who was ar-rested on complaint of Mr. Nelson Bush a few days ago, for passing counterfels five-cent nickel coin, gave infor passing counterfeit ave-cent nickel coin, gave information to the police of a gang of counterfeiters who
manufactured the spurious coin in a canal boat at Pier
44. North river. Special Detective Nethercott and
Deputy Marshal Crowley yesterday arrested Henny
Davis, alias "spike," George Harrington, and Joseph
English in the canal boat Joe Travis, which plies between Hoboken and the National Company's dock. A
number of moulds for casting three and five-cent nicked
coins, and other moulds and counterfeiting tools were
found in the hold. Radford attempted to escape, but
the revolvers of the detectives checked him. The
prisoners were committed by Commissioner Davenport
in default of \$10,000 bail each.

The Scal Lock Question Settled.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following is the endorsement made by the Secretary of the Treasury to-

upon a lock for customs purposes:

TREASURY DEFABRINET, Sept. 17, 1878.

The within report is accepted and the committee will accept my thanks for the able, disinterested, and patient investigation which they have given to the subject. Whenever new locks are required for the purposes named in the letter submitting this subject to the committee, the lock reported by them will be required to be used, that it may now be fully tested by experience.

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 17.—An open sail boat left sodus, Lake Ontario, on Monday morning for Charlotte. hear this city, having on board two gentlemen and utree laddles. When within about half a mile of Charlotte on the same afternoon the boat upset and drifted several miles eastward off Webster Point, where she was discovered yesterday afternoon, with S. J. Lovecraft and his wife clinging to the boat and still living. Mrs. J. E. Lovecraft and Mr. F. C. Raymond and wife were drowned. They were all of Rochester.

BUFFALO, Sept. 17.—Prof. King, after landing his editorial passengers at Hornby, Steuben county, started alone in his balloon Buffalo at 2 o'clock this afternoon in a southeasterly course for as long an in-iand tr.p as possible for him to make.

Whithav's Point, Sept. 17.—The balloon City of Buffalo passed over this place at 4 o'clock this after-noon. A paper from the balloon, endorsed "Profit King, Buffalo," dropped on the fair grounds.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, died yesterday, aged 74.

The King of Italy arrived in Vienna yesterday, and was cordially received by the Emperor and the populace.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Miss Neilson arrived in the Scotia yesterday.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens will open the lecture course of the Women's Centennial Association in Steinway Hall, Oct 9. Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Gen. Rilpatrick, Dr. John Lord, Miss Kate Stanton, and others will lecture later in the season. Col. George H. Pierce, one of the most respected and popular citizens of the old Grante State, and last saturday at Pover, at the age of fifty years, Col. Pierce was well known throughout all the New England States as one of those active and busy mea who are always hard workers in any cause in which they are interested. In the McCiellan campaign he was candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship; he ran 1,35 shead of his ticket.

Michael Seal, a plasterer, aged 40, no home, felt from the balcony rear of 43 Market street yester day, fracturing his skull. day, fracturing his skall.

Gen. Edward Jardine, who was so severely wounded in the rios of isst, les in a very precarious condition at his residence at Fort Lee.

William Berlin, aged 8 years, of 780 Second avenue, fell into the East river at Forty-fourth street yeaterday and was drowned. Body not recovered.

Anthony Doringer, of 165 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, had an eye burned out yesterday afternoon with melted lead where he was at work in Marketter.

At a meeting of the School Commissioners yesterday a resolution was ordered to be entered on the minutes declaring the corporate schools to be non-sectarian.

nominated Samuel H. Dwinelle for Judge of the Supreme Court for the long term.

H. B. Sherman's barn in Burnett, Wis., was struckly lighting vesterday morning and consumed. The loss is about 15,00, on which there was an insurance of \$15,500.

The Republicans of the First District of Dutchess county have elected as delegates to the State Convention John H. Ketenam, Wilhard H. Mase, A. A. Brush, and Collins Sheldon.

The Hon, George A. Brandreth, the Hon, Jas. W. Husted and John C. Holmes have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Third Assembly District of Westchester county.

The two bundredth anniversary of the first settlement of white men in Illinois was calebrated yeared at Starved Rock, on the Illinois river half way between Lasaile and Ottaws, at which point Fort St. Louis was founded by Lasaile, the French expiorer, in 1673. Some five thousand persons participated.